GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:37
ANSWERED ON:24.07.2001
CRIME RATE IN CAPITAL
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crime rate in the Capital recorded by the National Crime Records Bureau has been found the highest as compared to other metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether any indepth study has been made about the reasons for highest crime rate in the Capital in comparison with other metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check crimes in the Capital?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO.37 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 24.7.2001

(a)&(b): As per the latest compilation of the crime records by the National Crime Records Bureau, the rate of crime per lakh of population in major metropolitan cities of the country during the year 1999 was as follows:

S.No.	City	Rate of Crime
1.	Bangalore	507.6
2.	Bhopal	589.6
3.	Chennai	103.0
4.	Delhi	454.6
5.	Indore	609.3
6.	Jaipur	586.0
7.	Kolkata	89.3
8.	Mumbai	163.7
9.	Nagpur	466.1

(c)&(d): The Crime Branch of Delhi Police has been assigned the task of analyzing the crime trend and identifying crime prone areas, etc and to formulate suitable strategy for combating crime. The main reasons for high crime rate in the Capital are perceived to be rapid increase in population; large floating population; economic disparities and conspicuous consumerism; and lack of hinter-land and porous borders, etc.

(e): The steps taken by Delhi Police to improve the law and order situation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terorists; verification of antecedents of domestic servants and tenants; increased surveillance on history sheeters; coordination meetings with officers of neighbouring states; meeting with members of

Residents Welfare Associations; formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police district; and deployment of police personnel in plain clothes in running buses, market places, business places and other crime-prone places.